

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful
for the generous patronage which has been es-
tablished upon them, are determined to furnish their
patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any
of the departments which comprise a first class
newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be
enabled to furnish its readers with the latest in-
telligence of the actions of the higher courts and
of the various departments of the State. It will
also contain the latest telegraphic news of stir-
ring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati,
Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conserva-
tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground
in reference to the two extremes. The old parties
broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital
question at present is Union or disunion. The
Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be
the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain
redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not re-
gard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs
of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will
contend for the equality of the States in the
Union, and for the absolute non-interference by
Congress with the domestic affairs of the States
and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an ac-
ceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It
will contain selections from the choicest literature
of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double
medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per
annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

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COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
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Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
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August 8, 1860.

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&c., by JOHN C. HERNDON,
1 vol. Price 3 00
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Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attend-
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sired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by
the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks
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FRATHER & SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
AND LADIES FURS,
429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Oct. 24, 1860-w&t&wly.

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Cir-
cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort,
and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business
confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street,
Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe,
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort
will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&t&wly.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of
the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the
Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the
Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties

Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

J. W. PINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in
Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office
on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frank-
fort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen
counties. Office on St. Clair street, near
the Court House.

(Oct. 28, 1852.)

THE PARTNERSHIP

WICH has existed for many years past be-
tween the undersigned and C. G. GRAHAM, under
the style of "C. G. Graham," in the Literary
Stable on Ann street, in Frankfort, and in other
property, real and personal, having been dissolved
by the death of Mr. Graham, I hereby give notice to
all concerned, that as surviving partner I will
close the unsettled business of said late firm. All
persons indebted to it are requested to make im-
mediate payment, so that I may be enabled to pay
the outstanding debts against it.

Frankfort, Dec 14, 1860-w&t&wly.

W. H. II. HARDIN
Yeoman copy.

JOHN KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort,
tenders his professional services to the citizens
of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House,
2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed
by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and
Medicine, this being the only safe guide to
uniform success. From this he is enabled to
operate with far less pain to the patient void of
danger. All work warranted; the workmanship
will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully re-
ceived.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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(Successors to MORTON & GRISWOLD.)

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Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assort-
ment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classi-
cal, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low
prices. Paper of every description, quality, and
price.

Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries
supplied at a small advance on cost, Wholesale or
Retail. [July 13, 1860-by.]

THE THOROUGHBRED YOUNG HORSE,
JAPHE, T.

THE winner of seven first prizes in
the rings for thoroughbred horses at the
Lexington, Louisville, Shelbyville, and Em-
pire Fairs—two of them being State Fairs—will
be permitted to serve mares at \$15 the season, with
the privilege of returning the next year a mare
not proving to be in foal.

The blood of Japhet is the most distinguished
strain, uniting from his immediate ancestors the
blood of Sir Archie, Medea, Ironclad, Bedouin,
Peggy, and many others.

He is a fine gelding, with fine bone, and made in
the best style, clean, strong, and hardy.

Those who wish cheap Clothing are invited to
call and examine his stock.

Mr. C. N. JOHNSTON, who is well known in
this community as a Tailor, is employed as
salesman in this establishment, where he will be
pleased to see his friends. He will attend to Cut-
ting clothes as usual.

For particulars see bills and apply to the sub-
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town pike. WILLIAM J. LEWIS.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles North of Frankfort, on
the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars
apply to R. C. STEELE.

Frankfort Ky.

August 8-tf.

TELEGRAPH Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been re-
moved to the Freight Office of the Louisville
and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please
notice this change.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

jan 7 tf.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND
best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever
brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes
a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call
and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

CRANBERRIES

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and
for sale by [est26] GRAY & TODD.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 14, 1861.

NO. 173.

JAMES SIMPSON JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
herefore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L.

SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partner-
ship in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at

Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer
to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or

more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons
herefore referred to him in his published

card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Fed-
eral Court entrusted to this firm will receive faith-
ful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found
at all times at his office adjoining the Yeo-

man Printing Office. and w&t&wly.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD has opened a

school for boys, in the Mansion House, on

Main street. Having had several years expe-
rience in teaching, she feels confident of giving satis-
faction to all who may send to her. She teaches Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geogra-
phy, Grammar, and Latin commenced.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks. - \$15
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WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

OF

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Louisville Journal.
Letter from the Hon. Joseph Holt,
WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861.

J. P. Speed, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR.—The recent overwhelming vote in favor of the Union in Kentucky has afforded unspeakable gratification to all true men throughout the country. That vote indicates that the people of that gallant State have been neither reduced by the arts nor terrified by the menaces of the revolutionists in their midst, and that it is their firm purpose to remain faithful to a Government which they consider to be their best hope. Still it cannot be denied that there is in the bosom of that State a band of agitators, who, though few in number, are yet powerful from the public confidence they have enjoyed, and who have been, and doubtless will continue to be, unceasing in their endeavors to force Kentucky to unite her fortunes with those of the rebel Confederacy of the South. In view of this and of the well-known fact that several of the seceded States have by fraud and violence been driven to occupy their present false and fatal position, I cannot, even with the encouragement of her late vote before me, look upon the political future of our native State without painful solicitude. Never have the safety and honor of her people required the exercise of so much vigilance and care as at the present time. If we ourselves, the stars and stripes, which like angel's wings, have so long guarded their homes from every oppression, will still be their; but if, chasing the dreams of man's ambition, they shall prove false, the blackness of darkness can but faintly predict the gloom that awaits them. The Legislature, it seems, has determined by resolution that the State, pending the present unhappy war, shall occupy neutral ground. I must say, in all frankness and without desiring to reflect upon the course or sentiments of any, that, in this struggle for the existence of our Government, I can neither practice nor profess nor feel neutrality. I would as soon think of being neutral in a contest between an officer of justice and an infidelist, as of being neutral in a contest compelling over my head; for the Government whose overthrow is sought is for me the shelter not only of home, kindred, and friends, but of every earthly blessing which I can hope to enjoy on this side of the grave. If, however, from a natural horror of fraternal strife, or from her intimate social and business relations with the South, Kentucky shall determine to maintain the neutral attitude assumed by her Legislature, her position will still be an honorable one, though falling far short of that full measure of loyalty which her history has so constantly illustrated. Her executive, ignoring, as I am happy to believe, alike the popular and legislative sentiment of the State, has, by proclamation, forbidden the Government of the United States from marching troops across her territory in any sense, a necessary step, but one of aggression, however. The troops of the Federal Government have as clear an constitutional right to pass over the soil of Kentucky as they have to march along the streets of Washington, and could this prohibition be effective, it would not only be a violation of the fundamental law, but, would, in all its tendencies, be directly in advancement of the revolution, and might, in an emergency easily imagined, compromise the highest national interests. I was rejoiced that the Legislature so promptly refused to endorse this proclamation as expressive of the true policy of the State. But I turn away from even this to the ballot-box, and find an abounding consolation in the conviction it inspires, that the popular heart of Kentucky, in its devotion to the Union is in advance of legislative resolve and of Executive proclamation.

But as it is well understood that the late popular demonstration has rather soothed than killed rebellion in Kentucky, I propose inquiring, as briefly as practicable, whether, in the recent action or present declared policy of the Administration, or in the history of the pending revolution, or in the objects it seeks to accomplish, or in the results which must follow from it, if successful, there can be discovered any reasons why that State should sever the ties that unite her with a Confederacy in whose counsels and upon whose battle-fields she has won so much fame, and under whose protection she has enjoyed so much prosperity.

For more than a month after the inauguration of President Lincoln the manifestations seemed unequivocal that his Administration would seek a peaceful solution of our unhappy political troublous, and hold up to the world a declaration of the Federal Constitution adopted in accordance with its provisions, to bring back the revolted States to their allegiance. It was noted the effect of these manifestations in tranquillizing the Border States and in reassuring their loyalty, that the conspirators who had set this revolution on foot took the alarm. While affecting to despise these States as not sufficiently intensified in their devotion to African servitude, they knew they could never succeed in their treasonable enterprise without their support. Hence it was resolved to precipitate a collision of arms with the Federal authorities in the hope that, under the panic and exasperation incident to the commencement of a war with the Border States, following the natural bent of their minds, we would turn ourselves against the Government. Fort Sumpter, occupied by a feeble garrison, and girdled by powerful but impregnable batteries, afforded convenient means for accomplishing their purpose, and for testing also their favorite theory that blood was needed to cement the new Confederacy. Its provisions were exhausted, and the request made by the President in the interests of peace and humanity, for the privilege of replenishing its stores, had been refused. The Confederate authorities were aware—so the gallant commander of the fort had declared to them—that in two days a capitulation from starvation must take place. A peaceful surrender, however, would not have subjected their aims. They sought the clash and carnage, and to do blood as an instrumentality for impressing the Border States, and they sought the humiliation of the Government and the dishonor of its flag as a means of giving prestige to their own cause. The result is known. Without the slightest provocation a heavy cannonade was opened upon the fort, and borne by its helpless garrison for hours without reply, and when, in the progress of the bombardment, the fortification became wrapped in flames, the besieging batteries in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, instead of relaxing or suspending, redoubled their fire. A more wanton and wicked war was never commenced on any government whose history has been written. Contemporary with and following the fall of Sumpter, the siege of Fort Pickens was and is continuing, the property of the United States Government continued to be seized wherever found, and its troops, by fraud or force, captured in the State of Texas in violation of a solemn compact with its authorities that they should be permitted to embark without molestation. This was the re-quital which the lone star State made to brave men who, through long years of peril and privation, had guarded its frontiers against the incursions of the savages. In the midst of the most active and extended warlike preparations in the South, the announcement was made by the Secretary of War of the seceded States, and echoed with taunts and insolent broadsides by the southern press, that the City of Washington would be invaded and captured, and that the fate of the Confederate States would soon float over the domes of its capital. Soon thereafter there followed an invitation to all the world—embracing necessarily the outcasts and desperadoes of every sea—to accept letters of marque and reprisal, to prey upon the rich and unprotected commerce of the United States.

In view of these events and threatenings, what was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic? He might have taken counsel of the revolutionists and trembled under their menaces; he might, upon the fall of Sumpter, have directed that Fort Pickens should be surrendered without firing a gun in its defense, and proceeding yet further, and meeting fully the requirements of the "let-us-alone" policy insisted on in the South, he might have ordered that the stars and stripes should be laid in the dust in the presence of every bit of naval and military might appear. But he did none of these things. He could have done them without forgetting his oath and betraying the most sublime trust that has ever been confided to the hands of man. With a heroic fidelity to his constitutional obligations, feeling justly that these obligations charged him with the protection of the Republic and its Capital against the assaults alike of foreign and domestic

enemies, he threw himself on the loyalty of the country for support in the struggle upon which he was about to enter, and nobly has that appeal responded to. States containing an aggregate population of nineteen millions have answered to the appeal as with the voice of one man, offering soldiers without number, and treasure without limitation, for the service of the Government. In these States, fifteen hundred thousand freemen cast their votes in favor of candidates supporting the rights of the South, at the last Presidential election, and yet everywhere, alike in popular assemblies and upon the tented field, this million and a half of voters are found trying to none in the seat with which they rally to their country's flag. They are not traitors to the South, but before they realize that the South is now possessed is not one of administrative policy or of the claims of the North, the South, the East, or the West, but is, simply, whether nineteen millions of people shall tamely and ignobly permit five or six millions to overthrow and destroy institutions which are the common property and have been the common blessings and glory of all. The great thoroughfares of the North, the East, and the West, are luminous with the banners and glistening with the bayonets of citizen soldiers marching to the Capital, or to other points of rendezvous; but they come in no hostile spirit to the South. If called to press her soil, they will not ruffle a flower in her gardens, nor a blade of grass of her fields, in unkindness. No excesses will mark their march, no institution of the State will be invaded or tampered with, no rights of persons or of property will be violated. The known purposes of the Administration, and the high character of the troops employed, alike guarantee the truthfulness of this statement. When an insurrection was apprehended a few weeks since in Maryland, the Massachusetts regiments at once offered their services to suppress it. These volunteers have been denounced by the press of the South as "knaves and vagrants," "the dregs and scum of the populace," who would "rather flinch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in many combat"; yet we know here that their discipline and bearing are most admirable, and, presume, it may be safely affirmed that a great portion of the social position, fortune, and elevation of our nation has never been so large an army in any age or country. If they go to the South, it will be as friends and protectors, to relieve the Union sentiment of the seceded States from the cruel domination by which it is oppressed and silenced, to unfurl the stars and stripes in the midst of those who long to look upon them, and to restore the flag that bears them to the forts and arsenals from which disloyal hands have torn it. Their mission will be one of peace, unless wicked blood-thirsty men shall unsheathe the sword across their path.

It is in vain for the revolutionists to proclaim that this is "subjugation." It is so, precisely in the sense in which you and I and all爱国者 are subjects. The people of the South are actuated by our joint authority, and keep a compact to which we are parties, we only ask that they shall be required to do the same. We believe that their safety demands this; we know that ours does. We impose no burden which we ourselves do not bear; we claim no privilege or blessing which our brethren of the South shall not equally share. Their country is our country, and ours is theirs; and that unity both of country and of government which the providence of God and the compact of men have created we could not ourselves, without self-immolation, destroy, nor can we permit it to be destroyed by others.

Equally vain is it for them to declare that they only wish "to be let alone," and that, in establishing the independence of the seceded States, they do those which remain in the old confederacy no harm. The free States, if allowed the opportunity of doing so, will be compelled to afford complete protection to the institutions of the South, and to furnish assurances of her perfect equality in the Union; but all such guarantees and assurances are now openly spurned, and the only Southern right now insisted on is that of dismembering the republic. It is perfectly certain that in the attempted exercise of this right neither States nor states will be "let alone." Should a ruffian meet us in the streets, and seek with his axe to hew an arm and a leg from my body, I would not less resist him because, as a disloyal and baseless tramp, I might perchance survive the mutilation. It is easy to perceive what fatal results to the old confederacy would follow should we blow now such a hole in the Southern antislavery tripod. We can well understand what degradation it would bring to it abroad and what weakness at home; what exhaustion from incessant war and standing armies, and from the erection of fortifications along the thousands of miles of new frontier; what embarrassments to commerce from having its natural channels encumbered or cut off; what elements of disintegration and revolution would be introduced from the pernicious example; and, above all what humiliation would cover the whole American people for having failed in their great mission to demonstrate before the world the capacity of our race for self-government.

While a far more fearful responsibility has fallen upon this administration than that of his predecessors, it must be admitted that he has met it with promptitude and fearlessness. Cicero, in one of his orations against Catiline, speaking of the credit due himself for having suppressed the conspiracy of that arch-traitor, said "if the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should it be of him who had saved it from overthrow after it had grown to be the mistress of the world?" So it may be said of the glory of that statesman or chieftain who shall snatch this republic from the vortex of revolution, now that it has expanded from ocean to ocean, has become the admiration of the world, and has rendered the fountains of the lives of thirty millions of people fountains of happiness.

The vigorous measures adopted by the Government in the hope that, under the pressure of Washington's example, the Government of the South would be compelled to do so, the number of rebels and traitors to blood as an instrumentality for impressing the Border States, and they sought the humiliation of the Government and the dishonor of its flag as a means of giving prestige to their own cause. The result is known. Without the slightest provocation a heavy cannonade was opened upon the fort, and borne by its helpless garrison for hours without reply, and when, in the progress of the bombardment, the fortification became wrapped in flames, the besieging batteries in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, instead of relaxing or suspending, redoubled their fire. A more wanton and wicked war was never commenced on any government whose history has been written. Contemporary with and following the fall of Sumpter, the siege of Fort Pickens was and is continuing, the property of the United States Government continued to be seized wherever found, and its troops, by fraud or force, captured in the State of Texas in violation of a solemn compact with its authorities that they should be permitted to embark without molestation. This was the re-quital which the lone star State made to brave men who, through long years of peril and privation, had guarded its frontiers against the incursions of the savages. In the midst of the most active and extended warlike preparations in the South, the announcement was made by the Secretary of War of the seceded States, and echoed with taunts and insolent broadsides by the southern press, that the fate of the City of Washington would be invaded and captured, and that the fate of the Confederate States would soon float over the domes of its capital.

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In view of these events and threatenings, what was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic? He might have taken counsel of the revolutionists and trembled under their menaces; he might, upon the fall of Sumpter, have directed that Fort Pickens should be surrendered without firing a gun in its defense, and proceeding yet further, and meeting fully the requirements of the "let-us-alone" policy insisted on in the South, he might have ordered that the stars and stripes should be laid in the dust in the presence of every bit of naval and military might appear. But he did none of these things. He could have done them without forgetting his oath and betraying the most sublime trust that has ever been confided to the hands of man. With a heroic fidelity to his constitutional obligations, feeling justly that these obligations charged him with the protection of the Republic and its Capital against the assaults alike of foreign and domestic

enemies, he threw himself on the loyalty of the country for support in the struggle upon which he was about to enter, and nobly has that appeal responded to. States containing an aggregate population of nineteen millions have answered to the appeal as with the voice of one man, offering soldiers without number, and treasure without limitation, for the service of the Government. In these States, fifteen hundred thousand freemen cast their votes in favor of candidates supporting the rights of the South, at the last Presidential election, and yet everywhere, alike in popular assemblies and upon the tented field, this million and a half of voters are found trying to none in the seat with which they rally to their country's flag. They are not traitors to the South, but before they realize that the South is now possessed is not one of administrative policy or of the claims of the North, the South, the East, or the West, but is, simply, whether nineteen millions of people shall tamely and ignobly permit five or six millions to overthrow and destroy institutions which are the common property and have been the common blessings and glory of all. The great thoroughfares of the North, the East, and the West, are luminous with the banners and glistening with the bayonets of citizen soldiers marching to the Capital, or to other points of rendezvous; but they come in no hostile spirit to the South. If called to press her soil, they will not ruffle a flower in her gardens, nor a blade of grass of her fields, in unkindness. No excesses will mark their march, no institution of the State will be invaded or tampered with, no rights of persons or of property will be violated. The known purposes of the Administration, and the high character of the troops employed, alike guarantee the truthfulness of this statement. When an insurrection was apprehended a few weeks since in Maryland, the Massachusetts regiments at once offered their services to suppress it. These volunteers have been denounced by the press of the South as "knaves and vagrants," "the dregs and scum of the populace," who would "rather flinch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in many combat"; yet we know here that their discipline and bearing are most admirable, and, presume, it may be safely affirmed that a great portion of the social position, fortune, and elevation of our nation has never been so large an army in any age or country. If they go to the South, it will be as friends and protectors, to relieve the Union sentiment of the seceded States from the cruel domination by which it is oppressed and silenced, to unfurl the stars and stripes in the midst of those who long to look upon them, and to restore the flag that bears them to the forts and arsenals from which disloyal hands have torn it. Their mission will be one of peace, unless wicked blood-thirsty men shall unsheathe the sword across their path.

Thus was the clamor so long and so insidious that the election of Mr. Lincoln was announced, there was rejoicing in the streets of Charleston, and doubtless at other points in the South; for it was believed by the conspirators that this had brought a tide in the current of their machinations which would bear them on to victory. The drama of secession was now open, and State after State rapidly rushed out of the Union, and their members withdrew from Congress. The revolution was pressed on with this hot haste in order that no time should be allowed for re-adjustment in the Northern and Southern adjournment of the slaves issued by the action of Congress or of the State Legislatures. Had the Southern members remained in their seats, a satisfactory compromise would, no doubt, have been arranged and passed before the adjournment of Congress. It was, after their retirement, and after Congress had become republican, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a two-thirds vote, declaring that Congress should never interfere with slavery in the States, and declaring, further, that this amendment should be irrevocable. Thus was satisfied the clamor so long and so insidious that the election of Mr. Lincoln was announced, there was rejoicing in the streets of Charleston, and doubtless at other points in the South; for it was believed by the conspirators that this had brought a tide in the current of their machinations which would bear them on to victory. The drama of secession was now open, and State after State rapidly rushed out of the Union, and their members withdrew from Congress. The revolution was pressed on with this hot haste in order that no time should be allowed for re-adjustment in the Northern and Southern adjournment of the slaves issued by the action of Congress or of the State Legislatures. Had the Southern members remained in their seats, a satisfactory compromise would, no doubt, have been arranged and passed before the adjournment of Congress.

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what is the truth? Not only according to the theory, but the actual practice of the Government, the slave States have ever been, and still are, in all respects, the peers of the free. Of the fourteen Presidents who have been elected, seven were citizens of slave States, and of the seven remaining, three represented Southern principles, and received the votes of the Southern people; so that, in our whole history, but four Presidents have been chosen who can be claimed as the specie of champions of the policy and principles of the free States, and even then only in a mere sense. Does this look as if the South had ever been deprived of her equal share of the honors and powers of the Government? The Supreme Court has decided that the citizens of the slave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the Territories of the United States; and this decision which has never been resisted or interdicted with the rights of the Southern people, that it is the law, effect in its power of reception, but infinitely more potent in its moral agency in preventing the escape of slaves, that alone saves that institution in the Border States from utter extinction. She cannot carry this law with her into the New Confederacy. She will virtually give Canada brought to her doors in the form of Free States, whose population, relieved of all moral and constitutional obligations to deliver up fugitive slaves, will stand with open arms inviting and welcoming them, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Under such influences, slavery will perish rapidly away in Kentucky, as a ball of wool would melt in a summer's sun.

Kentucky now enjoys for her peculiar institution the protection of the Fugitive Slave Law, locally enforced by the Government, and it is this law, effect in its power of reception, but infinitely more potent in its moral agency in preventing the escape of slaves, that alone saves that institution in the Border States from utter extinction. She cannot carry this law with her into the New Confederacy. She will virtually give Canada brought to her doors in the form of Free States, whose population, relieved of all moral and constitutional obligations to deliver up fugitive slaves, will stand with open arms inviting and welcoming them, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Under such influences, slavery will perish rapidly away in Kentucky, as a ball of wool would melt in a summer's sun.

Kentucky, in her soul, abhors the African slave trade, and turns away with unspeakable horror and loathing from the red altars of King Dahomey. The African slave trade has been temporally interdicted by the sacred Slave Law, but it is well understood that this step has been taken as a mere measure of policy for the purpose of impressing the border States, and of conciliating the European powers. The ultimate legalisation of this trade, by a Republic professing to be based upon African servitude, must follow as certainly as does the conclusion from the premises of a mathematical proposition. Is Kentucky prepared to see the hand upon the dial-plate of her civilization, and to feel the shock of its temporal overthrow? Kentucky, in her soul, abhors the African slave trade, and turns away with unspeakable horror and loathing from the red altars of King Dahomey. 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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

FRIDAY..... JUNE 14, 1861.

UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS 8TH DISTRICT,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Election takes place 20th of June.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD.

FOR SENATE 20TH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM W. PENNY,
OF ANDERSON COUNTY.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
RICHARD C. ANDERSON.
Election takes place First Monday in August.

Col. Holmes Letter.

We surrender most of our space to the admirable and unanswerable letter of Col. Jos. Holt. Let not its length deter any one from its careful and thorough perusal. It is a perfect magazine of facts. It furnishes arguments enough to utterly demolish secession. We especially commend it to candidates and stump speakers.

Glorious Union Meeting—R. C. Anderson for the Legislature.

On Wednesday the Union Democracy of Franklin county assembled at the Court House, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature. There was a full representation from all parts of the county. After a short consultation of the delegates from the various precincts, Capt. R. C. Anderson was unanimously agreed upon as the candidate for that position.

We are one of those who know that Mr. Anderson was the first choice of a large number of the Union Democracy of this county, for that position. He was solicited to make the race as early as last March, but, on account of threatened indisposition, would not consent. He, however, could not decline the flattering and unanimous call made upon him by the large meeting of Wednesday. He accepted in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, and is now fairly in the field.

Capt. Anderson is a firm Union man; a high toned, chivalrous gentleman; and should, and we have no doubt, will receive the vote of every Union man in Franklin county.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Garrard, Jno. M. Harlan and Penny, who spoke eloquently and efficiently. Franklin county is fully aroused, and will give a good account of herself next August.

For the Commonwealth.
J. P. Sparks.

At a Convention of the Union party of Henry county, held at Frankfort, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature, J. Free Sparks, Esq., receiving a majority on the first ballot, obtained the nomination, which by vote of the Convention was made unanimous.

The nomination was received with wild enthusiasm, and with assurance that our able and gallant standard bearer shall be elected over any competitor that may be named against him by not less than 500 majority.

S. W. HUNT, Chairman.

GEO. C. DRAKE, Secretary.

An Error Corrected.

CLAYSVILLE, KY., June 10, 1861.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: I see the "Cynthiana News" has my name published as a delegate to the Convention that nominated the Hon. Wm. E. Simms for Congress, which I knew nothing of until the "News" published it; and if I had I should not have attended, for I cannot endorse all his notions, consequently could not vote for him. I voted the Union ticket at the May election, and shall vote for John J. Crittenden on the 20th of this month. Our precinct will give him a large majority.

Yours,
N. R. WHITEHEAD.

Flag Raising at Peak's Mill.

The Stars and Stripes will be raised at Peak's Mill, Saturday, June 15, 1861, at 2 o'clock. Come one, come all. The ladies are invited to attend. Speeches will be made by Col. James H. Garrard, candidate for State Treasurer, John M. Harlan, and Wm. H. Sneed. Haly's Brass Band has been engaged, and will certainly be in attendance.

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE FOR ILLINOIS.—Corn is selling throughout Illinois at 3 cents per bushel at the crib. The owners will have to consume it for fuel next winter, if the war does not stop.—*Lou. Cour.*

That's one of the ways the Confederates have of starving the North.

If this war does not stop soon, perhaps the Confederates will have to eat their fuel for corn.

UNPARALLELED MAGNANIMITY.—The Yeoman is informed that Col. Lloyd Tilghman, and two other men, came across seven armed men from Illinois and "magnanimously suffered them to depart" to the Sucker State.

Those seven men must feel thankful!—Three K. G.'s surround seven armed men, and then let them go! Oh!

Mr. Crittenden

Will address the people at Paris to-day; Cynthiana to-morrow, and Carlisle on Monday next. Let everybody turn out and hear him.

Union Meeting in Franklin.

At a meeting of the Union party of the county of Franklin, held at the Court-house in Frankfort, on June 12, 1861, Henry Wiggin, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. J. Mills appointed Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to select a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature, T. N. Lindsey, Esq., who was nominated at a former meeting, having declined.

On motion of Capt. H. I. Todd, it was

Resolved, That for every twenty votes cast at the various precincts of the county at the May election for commissioners to the Border State Conference, one vote be allowed for the selection of a candidate for the Legislature at this meeting, and for every fraction over ten one additional vote.

The voters of the different precincts registered for consultation, and reported as follows:

Two Frankfort Precincts, for R. C. Anderson.

Forks of Elkhorn, for R. C. Anderson.

Bald Knob, for R. C. Anderson.

Bridgeport, for R. C. Anderson.

The nomination of Capt. Anderson was then declared unanimous, and with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. R. C. Anderson, Dr. A. Neat, Col. Jas. H. Garrard, Gen. John M. Harlan, and W. W. Penny, Esq., candidate for the State Senate.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. WINGATE, President.

J. M. MILLS, Secretary.

The Vote of Woodford County.

VERSAILLES, June 11, 1861.

Editor of the Commonwealth:

In a recent number of your paper it is stated that the county of Woodford, with other counties mentioned, had failed to furnish returns of the result of the election, held on the 4th of May last, for delegates to the Border Slave States Convention, which would imply that the Board of Examiners for Woodford had failed to discharge their duties.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, the Board of Examiners, composed of the County Judge, Clerk and Sheriff of Woodford, met on the day prescribed by law, at the Clerk's office of the County Court of said county, compared the polls, ascertained the correctness of the summing up of the votes, and gave the required certificates, one of which seems the Clerk of the County Court, whose duty it was by law to forward to the Secretary of State, failed to forward. The omission, if any, was occasioned by the neglect of the clerk, and not of the Board of Examiners.

Will you be pleased, as an act of justice to the Judge and Sheriff, give this an insertion in your paper? Respectfully,

W. J. STEELE, P. J. W. C. C.

Jeff. Davis appears to be about as great a failure as a military leader, as his miserable Confederacy is as a government.—As yet he has accomplished nothing beyond bragging, and he is likely to accomplish less in the future. He is a brave man, and no doubt could lead a column or a regiment in battle as well as anybody else, but commanding an entire army is a different and more difficult matter.

FLAG RAISING.—A large and beautiful flag was raised, in the presence of an immense crowd, near Mr. Crittenden's residence on Wednesday evening. It floats one hundred feet above the earth, and bears upon its folds the emblems of union and strength. Speeches were made by James Harlan, Jr., and Gen. Combs, and, taken altogether, the occasion was one of interest and pleasure.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Correspondence.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 7.

Hon. C. S. Morehead:

DEAR SIR—You have published a letter in the Louisville Journal and a dissent from the address of the Border State Convention to the people of the United States, from which some have drawn the inference that you are opposed to the election of Mr. Crittenden to the next Congress. You have been long identified with the people of this Congressional district, and have maintained with Mr. Crittenden the most intimate personal relations, and as no man is better entitled to a hearing from our people, if you have no objection I would be gratified to know from yourself whether the inference above referred to is correct.

Very truly your friend,

W. A. DUDLEY.

LEXINGTON, June 7, 1861.

W. A. Dudley, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have this moment received your note of this date, in which you ask me if the inference drawn from my address to the public, that I was opposed to the election of Mr. Crittenden to the next Congress of the United States, was correct.

I have only to say that both papers were written without the slightest intention or thought on my part of their having any effect on the Congressional election in any district in the State, and I take especial pleasure in saying that any inference which may have been drawn from them, that I was opposed to the election of Mr. Crittenden, is altogether erroneous. On the contrary southern as I am in my feelings, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that I should, if I lived in the district, give him my warm and most cordial support.

It was my anxious desire that the Southern Rights men should make no opposition to Mr. Crittenden, and I believe that such was a very general feeling with that party. I hope that this will yet be done. I have known him from my infancy, and with relations, personal and political, of the most intimate character during the greater portion of my life, I may be allowed to say that I never knew a purer or better man, or a nobler or more unselfish patriot. I have been constrained to differ with him in some things, but this difference as far as I understand it, would not apply to his action as a member of Congress. In my dissent to the address to the people of the United States, I have endeavored to show that the only real issue now before the country, was whether the eleven seceded States should be whipped into obedience—that war, in the language of the late Senator Douglas, is "disunion," final and eternal separation." Although not authorized in any manner to speak for him, I believe that there is no man living who would exert more energy, or a more persuasive influence in arresting the mad career and wild frenzy of the North than John J. Crittenden. We wish the armies of Black Republicans withdrawn from Southern soil, and peace restored. If the voice and influence of any living man can be potential in bringing about such a result, I think it would be that of Mr. Crittenden. His whole past life is a guarantee for his zeal and efficiency and devoted patriotism in supporting the position which by almost universal consent Kentucky now maintains. Respectfully,

C. S. MOREHEAD.

HOME GUARD.—At a meeting of the members of the Frankfort Home Guard, Company A, at their armory, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., Mr. R. C. Anderson resigned the office of Captain, and Dr. J. M. Mills was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

J. W. Batchelor was elected 3rd Lieutenant.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Frankfort Home Guard, Company A, hereby unanimously express their high regard for our recent Captain, R. C. Anderson, and tender to him our best wishes for his future welfare.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, June 11, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Divine v Bullock, Montgomery; reversed.

See v Moore, Lawrence; reversed.

ORDERS.

Gatewood v Gatewood's ex's, Montgomery; motion to amend mandate overruled.

Daily v Tipton, Rowan; order of submission set aside, affidavit filed, death of appellee suggested and continued.

Hamilton v Hawkins, Bath; response to petition recharging delivered, and petition recharging overruled.

J. C. Hornbeck v Anderson's ex'r, et al., et al.; Isaac Hornbeck v Same, Bullitt; rehearing ordered.

Smith v Miller, Carter; f. fa. indorsed.

Davis v Lumpkins et al., Morgan; continued.

Little v Dougherty et al., Morgan; continued.

Kennedy's trustee v Arthur, Kenton.

Same v Same, Kenton; agreement filed.

Taylor's heirs v Kinck, Lawrence;

Howard, v Howard, Morgan;

Swango v Nickle et al., Morgan;

Turner et al v Wells, Morgan;

Lewis v Henry et al., Morgan; submitted on briefs.

Col. W. S. Rankin is the Union candidate for the House of Representatives in Grant county.

DIED.

May 31st, 1861, Col. JAMES DAVIDSON, aged 83 years, 6 months, and 18 days.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. James Davidson, in the county of Lincoln, JOHN, son of John N. and Lucy Markham, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 22 days.

We shall miss this sprightly little boy from our midst. He had attractive qualities that endeared him to all. Quaint and humorous, yet many, Johny, as he was familiarly styled, was ever an object of interest and affection. His parents have our sincere sympathies in their heavy bereavement.

That brow is cold;

Those eyes

No more my face behold;

Alas! he lies

Within death's fold.

He dwells with God.

His feet

With heavenly sandals shod,

Traverse the street

By angel's trod.

Then let him sleep;

His dreams

Are bliss. Dear Saviour keep

Near Eden's streams

The lamb we weep.

R. ENFREW HATS.—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat.

mark KEEON & GIBBONS.

May 8, 1861—U.S. July 1, sh. T. S. P.

Public Speaking.

JAMES H. GARRARD, candidate for State Treasurer, and Wm. I. Sneed, and JOHN M. HARLAN, will address the people of Franklin county at the following times and places:

Milan's Depot, Friday, June 14th.
Peak's Mill, Saturday, June 15th.
Forks of Elkhorn, Monday, June 17th.
Barbecue at foot of Bald Knob Hill, Tuesday, June 18th.

Speaking each day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A. CONERY

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(LATE W. F. LOOMIS.)

Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives.

Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 18 tf.

3

It is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, prepared by the distillation of Roots, Herbs, and Bark, Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark, and Dandel

Cephalic P. CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills,

Will Convince all who Suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servt, JAMES KENNEDY.

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P.S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, Jan. 1, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Indeed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instant. Truly yours,

WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Constiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Botle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marl w&t w3m.

W. R. BACON.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL REFORM, ADVICE FREE.

New York Benevolent Infirmary.

ESTABLISHED 1856, and devoted to the cause of Medical Reform: to the diffusion of Medical Knowledge for the prevention of disease, and to the relief of those suffering and afflicted with Chronic and Virulent Disorders. To this end this Infirmary is endowed, to enable the sick and suffering throughout the length and breadth of our land to avoid the Poisonous Drugs, Extortion, and Ignorance of Professed Physicians, through which thousands and tens of thousands annually perish.

The following are some of the diseases we cure, not only at the Infirmary but in all parts of our country:

Consumption and Pulmonary Complaints, Fever, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Eye and Ear Disease, Cancers and other Tumors, Jaundice and Liver Disease, Sexual Weakness and all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, from whatever cause or of whatever nature. Our object will be to give joy to the afflicted by effecting in all cases a speedy cure.

Our rule is to charge nothing for advice and written prescriptions; but will furnish when requested the best medicines at the lowest rates.

These remedies are prepared in our own Laboratory, under the care of able Chemists, and are the most reliable known to science, including all the recent discoveries.

To all addressing us by letter, containing full account of symptoms and appearance of disease, age, occupation, &c., we will write a candid opinion, with advice and directions for cure. And for every article of clothing or bedding for advice will be directed to furnishing medicine for the poor. In all cases medicine can be sent by mail or express if desired. Send for one or more of our works and judge for yourselves.

Also published at the Infirmary, to aid these objects,

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, ac., 24 William St., New York.

feb22-6m*.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKEE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Onguent for the SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chiliasm, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order an election to be held in the several Congressional districts of the State for representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of the above recited act, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE, 1861; the mode of conducting the election and of making returns thereof to be governed in all respects by the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to elections.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.

T. B. MOYERS, Jr., Sec. of State.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank \$ 37,000 56

Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$81,000.) 460,000 00

Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,667) 150,850 85

Bank Stocks (market value) 77,000 00

Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the place where the Commonwealth is situated) 67,664 72

Interest due on 1st January, 1858, (of which \$12,625 93 has since been received) 14,375 93

Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from A. G., (of which \$7,837 57 has since been received) 24,084 75

Premises due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office 2,087 53

Total 832,213 34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at \$39,410 01

Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend 1,700 00

\$41,110 01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

OCT. 12, 1859. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

ARTIFACTS.

OUTSTANDING LOSSES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1857, ESTIMATED AT \$39,410 01

DUE STOCKHOLDERS ON ACCOUNT OF SEVENTH DIVIDEND 1,700 00

\$41,110 01

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD!

CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:30 p. m. Express to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 p. m. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Springfield Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight; whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 a. m., and 1:10 p. m., and Lexington at 6:00 a. m., and 1:50 p. m., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 a. m., and 6:27 p. m.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryantsville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

jan26 1860-tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, IT is represented to me that JIM BROWN, (a slave,) who killed and murdered Dr. W. A. Norwood, of Henderson county, on the 1st inst., has fled from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Jim Brown, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of April, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Jim Brown is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; and weighs about 140 pounds; has bushy hair, and whiskers under the chin; is of very dark brown color; eyes dark and smiling; nose prominent. He is front-bitten and dressed in a light colored coat; is armed with a long rifled pistol, with the cook under the barrel.

The citizens of Henderson and Henderson county have also offered a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension.

April 15, 1861-w&t w3m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.